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with the increased power granted to the Indian constitutional reformers and the severe measures for the repression of lawlessness, there has come a lull in the storm which may be semi-permanent unless foreign complications arise to fan the flame of disaffection again. Fortunately this for the present seems unlikely due to the Persian agreement with Russia, though Cabul and Thibet still are quarters from which trouble may come.

But after all, the quiet which now seems about to settle over the country cannot be permanent. India has assumed but not assimilated western ideas. Many whose positions will be threatened by modern thought will always be a party of opposition if not of revolt. Education, intellectual rather than industrial has aroused in the native ambitions which cannot be gratified at least not until economic conditions are revolutionized,—and even this is a circumstance that must bring untold suffering before the transformation will be completed. The example of Japan in the east and the exclusion of the Asiatics from South Africa tend to arouse nationalist ambitions and to embitter the people against England. Reactionary Brahmanism and half-baked western education, contrasted in everything else are both anti-English. All these conflicting influences and many more it is the task of the Englishman to reconcile. Unfortunately this cannot be done by the grant of self-government—the safety valve which diverts criticism in the white colonies. Such action would be not only against English prejudices but would deliver power in India into the hands of the strongest and mark the return of the anarchy which it is the main object of England to avoid.

The first third of the book dealing with the details of the riots, murders, and general unrest in the various sections of the country is of decidedly less interest than the latter portion dealing with the real constructive work which England is doing and the problems which face her in attempting to improve conditions at present unsatisfactory to all concerned.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

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Collier, Price. *The West in the East from an American Point of View.* Pp. ix, 534. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

Anyone who has read Mr. Collier's England and the English will expect this book to be interesting and in parts disquieting. The first portion of the book seems like a middle term between the alarmist writings of Homer Lea, and the pacific prophesies of Mr. Stead. Mr. Collier declares, with an exasperatingly clever array of statistics that the Anglo-Saxons must face inevitable conflicts with Germany and Japan at least. Both countries must expand. Traditional foreign policy and economics show that expansion of the sort which these countries will expect cannot be peaceful. English self satisfaction in foreign affairs is especially subject to reprimand.

The point of view of the first chapters shows the tone of the book. We are led through India, China, Japan and Korea and though Mr. Collier seldom takes us far from the beaten track of tourists he sees more than the average traveller and he has a remarkable, though one feels at times an overstrained

facility in correlating what he sees with the problems of world politics. The households of English officials in India, quick climatic changes, class hatreds and a host of present day impressions are followed by a brief review of India under the Great Mogul and the transfer of control to "John Company." Incidentally the usual criticism is made of the English administration—it is unsympathetic and slow to move. The next third of the book is given to light but interesting chapters of comment on the daily life of the westerner in the far east, the foibles of the native princes, who are cleverly pictured as counterparts of our own over-rich, the street life of Calcutta and a good popular discussion—the best chapter in the book—showing the part played in the east by the Chinese who have left China.

Japan, Korea, and Manchuria are given only a hundred pages all told and little is added to what has been told by many writers before. The conclusion brings us round again to the author's main contention: our relations with foreign countries are changing. This is true of the east as well as of the west. Heretofore we have been free to act as we pleased with eastern peoples. Hereafter we must find them worthy competitors in commerce always and possibly in war.

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De Quiros, C. B. *Modern Theories of Criminality.* Pp. xxvii, 249. Price, \$4.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

This volume appears first in the list of books selected for translation and publication by the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology. It was written by Señor de Quiros in 1898 and revised ten years later. The translation is made from the edition of 1908.

The title, *Modern Theories of Criminality*, does not describe accurately the contents of the work since a third of the volume is devoted to criminal law and penitentiary science.

As to origins, the author finds that the real forces which have transformed the pseudo-sciences of physiognomy and phrenology into criminology have been psychiatry and statistics. Even without the "great innovators" Lombroso, Ferri, and Garofolo, these methods of research would have produced ultimately a scientific criminology.

The volume is divided into three chapters, better called parts. The first of these is devoted to the origins and development of criminology. The leading theories treated are: I. Anthropological: (1) Atavistic Theories, (2) Theories of Degeneration, (3) Pathologic Theories. II. Sociologic Theories: (1) Anthropol-Sociologic, (2) Social Theories, (3) Socialistic Theories. The statement of the various theories is somewhat fragmentary and in the effort to trace back all theories to their original authors the clearness of restatement by later students has largely been sacrificed.

In Part II, the origins, tendencies and applications of criminal law and penitentiary science are discussed. In this field three distinct tendencies are traced, (1) The Traditional, opposing crime only by means of punishment,